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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Political Indoctrination

2. Staff personnel of the district (ri) democratic youth league attended a political study meeting held by the County (Kun) democratic youth league every month. On their return, from the county meeting, they offered courses of study which were specially prepared for members of the district league.

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A. Political Indoctrination Given By District Democratic Youth League

The following summary titles covered the types of materials received by Source while a member of the democratic youth league:

- 1) Explanation of the democratic people's nations;
- 2) The North Korean People's Republic is entirely indebted to the Soviet Union's great efforts for her liberation;
- 3) Extent of Soviet aid programs in North Korea since the Liberation;
- 4) Progress in assistance programmed by the various democratic people's nations, for the benefit of North Korea;
- 5) How the People's Republic conducted the War and how she was able to win the victory over her enemies;
- 6) Prospects of the Three-Year Plan, started soon after the Liberation and which would be completed around the end of 1956 - This plan consists of a preparatory period of six (6) months to one (1) year, and a reconstruction period of two (2) to two and one-half years. It was their belief that, with the completion of this plan, North Korea would be restored to the pre-War level. Following the Three-Year Plan, another two (2) year plan would be established for the further construction of North Korea. Thus the People's Republic would be able to lay the foundation for an industrialized nation through these plan.
- 7) Rightness and propriety of policies adopted by the Communist Party and the Government;
- 8) Partisan struggles conducted by Marshal KIM Il-sŏng

B. Political Indoctrination Received in People's Army

[redacted] political indoctrination through political study meetings and political report meetings. The political study meeting was held twice a week; that is, on Tuesdays and Fridays; while the political report meeting, was held almost everyday, except Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. As to the contents of the political study, there was no substantial difference between the Army and the Democratic Youth League. However, among subjects taken up in political study classes, the subject of "Characteristics of the Democratic Revolution in the North Korean People's Republic" was featured in army political indoctrination. It was outlined that South Korea had been occupied by the American imperialists, without going through the anti-imperialistic and antifeudalistic revolution or the democratic revolution, while the North Korean Government had already accomplished their tasks through the above mentioned revolutions.

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They explained, that due to the American occupation, a nation-wide revolution was impaired, so it was urgently necessary for the People's Republic to increase her armaments in preparation for the future. This is why they are endeavouring to develop socialism to solidify the foundation of the People's Republic. This is why individual people are required to accomplish to the full extent of that which is assigned to him. For example, they set forth, that a soldier, while on sentry, should not doze or desert his post, but should keep a vigilant watch on the movements of the enemy and be ready to exhibit fair judgement, when required. Moreover, they invited the trainees' attention to the point that, unlike usual military training, the 1956 training program was especially arranged for new types of weapons; therefore, it was demanded of all soldiers to act quicker and swifter than in usual training, and they were advised to prepare themselves mentally as though they were in actual combat. With regard to the nature and the characteristics of the People's Armed Forces, their explanation went on further - The People's Armed Forces are the troops, consisting of the sons and daughters of the liberated Korean farmers, laborers, and all other working people; they were fighting for the people's welfare and prosperity; within the troops, neither conflict existed between superiors and subordinates, nor contradiction could be found among respective ranks, but all members were in good harmony, as one might find in family life; both soldiers and officers had the same objectives and the same goals to pursue they were all proud of their history, in which Marshal KIM Il-sŏng carried out his partisan struggles; not only the People's Armed Forces have adopted Soviet military sciences, but also, they were armed with Marxism and Leninism; at the same time they devoted themselves to promote friendly relations between peace-loving nations throughout the world. Lastly, criticism was focused on the South Korean Armed Forces.

In 1950 [redacted] the political indoctrination was not so prevalent as it is now. From such debate as might be held among the contemporary students, one would easily learn how extensive had been the political indoctrination and how powerful the influence it had over students.

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Non-Communist Activities

3. During the period from 1951 to 1953, (up to the time when the Armistice was signed) [redacted] a few air-dropped South Korean leaflets from time to time, among which were the newspaper, "Free World"; a leaflet, depicting the farmer's life in South Korea; a leaflet, disclosing the intention of the Soviet Union and Red China, who were attempting to encroach upon North Korea; a leaflet, describing how happily the South Korean people were living, whereas the North Koreans were in a miserable situation; a leaflet, which was specially designed for those who were forcibly mobilized for reconstruction work, reading, "All innocent people are advised to escape from North Korea"; etc.

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Sometime after the Armistice, probably in October 1955 [redacted]

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[redacted] a leaflet, stating that two (2) North Korean airpilots flew to South Korea and surrendered.

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[redacted] family and villagers, were delighted with expectation that it was not long before the South Korean Army would certainly come to rescue the North Korean people. However, they were disappointed of their hope.

5. During the War, [redacted] renegates, who escaped from the People's Armed Forces, and wandered from one place to another to agitate anti-Communist feelings.
6. For fear that the North Korean people might have been intoxicated with liberalism through non-Communist broadcasts, the North Korean Communists prohibited the public from listening to non-Communist broadcasts. At the same time, the public took little interest in listening to them.
7. There were a good number of young anti-Communists remaining in some regions after the South Korean Army withdrew their forces from North Korea. They hid in the mountains, but the North Korean authorities were still afraid of these young anti-Communists, who might do any harm to the Government and jeopardize national security.
8. The North Korean farmers abused the Communist Government in such foul languages as, "Damn guys! they are torturing farmers, bad luck to them", or "However hard we may toil or sweat, it is of no likely use. Because all our products are taken away to the Soviet Union". Through this sort of criticism, one can perceive the drift of public sentiment toward the Communists.

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Communists and Their Activities

9. Sometime in August 1955, [redacted] North Korean broadcasts on such subjects as; how to build up the foundation of socialism in North Korea, the development of relief activities for the bereaved families of the members of the People's Armed Forces who had died in battle; the victory on the side of the People's Army, the progress of the reconstruction in North Korea; etc.
10. [redacted] nobody in North Korea is authorized to possess a radio personally and listen to non-Communist broadcasts.
11. It is commonly believed that, throughout the War period, the Communist staff members made it a rule to treat harshly those, whose family had escaped to South Korea. It was usually demanded of them to take part in large-scale forced movements or miscellaneous jobs.
12. The Communist staff members were very cautious and thorough about things.
13. [redacted]
14. [redacted]
15. While the People's Republic was at war, her government had many difficulties in military conscription and labor mobilization, for many people evaded military service and escaped from forced labor mobilization. And what was worse, crops failed for two (2) consecutive years (1953 and 1954). Also they had a great deal of trouble, when they launched the government grain-purchasing program. This was particularly true in Hamgyong-do, where not only poor farmers were opposed to the government grain purchase, but also some enthusiastic party members spoke out that they would kick

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against the Government drive even at the risk of their party membership, if and when the Government forcibly carried out their plan and took away the last grain of their food reserve from them.

16. First of all, the North Korean people were reluctant to attend various meetings or to take part in labor mobilizations. Consequently, whenever there was a labor mobilization or a meeting called by the Communists, the people's ill-feelings towards the Government were likely to be intensified.
17. It is true that not only various superstitious rites have been abolished but also the divorce ratio has become practically nil, since the Communists have become the ruler of North Korea.
18. The North Korean people want to regain their liberty as they had before. They are longing for the restoration of various superstitious rites as well as freedom of action in every phase of their lives.

19. [redacted] the Communists had a hatred for those who had once been members of the Young Friends' Party (Ch'ongu-dang) or those who were used to staying away from meetings called by the Communists.

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1. Comment: The economic and reconstruction program which is to follow the Three-Year Plan, is the Five-Year Plan and is not a two-year program [redacted] The Five-Year Plan is presently being drafted and is to start in 1957.

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2. [redacted]

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3. Comment: At BT 5985, in Hoesong-ni, Yulgye-myŏn, Suan-gun, Hwanghae-do (Pre-RO)